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**Sample Test for Exchange Program Students**

**B2 LEVEL**

**Thetest consists of four parts.**

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* **Part one is listening with 10 questions**
* **Part two is reading with two texts (27 questions)**
* **Part three is Use of English (5 questions)**
* **Part four is Essay Writing**

**You have 3 hours to finish this test.**

**Total score: 100 points**

**WISH YOU GOOD LUCK!**

# PART 1

## Question 1-10

*Complete the notes below.*

*Write* ***ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER*** *for each answer.* **(Each right answer-2 points)**

|  |
| --- |
| **South City Cycling Club** |
| ExampleName of club secretary: Jim …..Hunter….. |
| **Membership*** Full membership costs $260; this covers cycling and **1** all over

**Australia*** Recreational membership costs $108
* Cost of membership includes the club fee and **2**………………
* The club kit is made by a company called **3**………………

**Training rides*** Chance to improve cycling skills and fitness
* Level B: speed about **4** kph
* Weekly sessions
	+ Tuesdays at 5.30 am, meet at the **5**………………
	+ Thursdays at 5.30 am, meet at the entrance to the **6**……………….

**Further information*** Rides are about an hour and a half
* Members often have **7** together afterwards
* There is not always a **8** with the group on these rides
* Check and print the **9** on the website beforehand
* Bikes must have **10**……………….
 |

PART II

READING

Read the text and do the task below **(Each right answer-2 points)**

**A** In the early decades of the 20th century, many Western cities experienced a steep rise in demand for commercial and civic premises, due to population growth and expansion of the white-collar professions. At the same time, architects were growing discontented with the ornamental spirals and decorative features in the prevailing design ethos of art deco or art moderne. Once considered the height of sophistication, these styles were quickly becoming seen as pretentious and old-fashioned. In this confluence of movements, a new style of architecture emerged. It was simple, practical and strong; a new look for the modern city and the modern man. It was named ‘the international style’.

 **B** Although the international style first emerged in Western Europe in the 1920s, it found its fullest expression in American architecture and was given its name in a 1932 book of the same title. The first hints of it in America can be seen on the Empire State Building in New York City, which was completed in 1931. The top of the building, with its tapered crown, is decidedly art deco, yet the uniform shaft of the lower two thirds represents a pronounced step in a new direction. Later efforts, such as the United Nations Secretariat building (1952) and the Seagram Building (1954) came to exemplify the ‘true’ international style.

 **C** The architects of the international style broke with the past by rejecting virtually all non-essential ornamentation. They created blockish, flat-roofed skyscrapers using steel, stone and glass. A typical building facade in this style has an instantly recognisable ribbon design, characterised by strips of floorto-ceiling windows separated by strips of metal panelling. Interiors showcased open spaces and fluid movements between separate areas of the building.

**D** Fans of the international style of modern buildings celebrated their sleek and economical contribution to modern cityscapes. While pre-modern architecture was typically designed to display the wealth and prestige of its landlords or occupants, the international style in some ways exhibited a more egalitarian tendency. As every building and every floor looked much the same, there was little attempt to use these designs to make a statement. This focus on function and practicality reflected a desire in mid-century Western cities to ‘get on with business’ and ‘give everyone a chance’, rather than lauding the dominant and influential institutions of the day through features such as Romanesque columns.

**E** Detractors, however, condemned these buildings for showing little in the way of human spirit or creativity. For them, the international style represented not an ethos of equality and progress, but an obsession with profit and ‘the bottom line’ that removed spiritual and creative elements from public life and public buildings. Under the dominance of the international style, cities became places to work and do business, but not to express one’s desires or show individuality. It is perhaps telling that while banks and government departments favoured the international style, arts organisations rarely opted for its austerity

 **F** By the mid-1970s, the international style was ubiquitous across key urban centres, dominating skylines to such an extent that many travellers complained they could get off a plane and not know where they were. By their nature, buildings in this style demanded very little of architects in the way of imagination, and a younger generation of designers was yearning to express their ideas and experiment in novel and unexpected ways. The outcome was a shift toward postmodernism, which celebrated much of what the international style had dismissed: decoration, style without function, and an overall sense of levity. By the turn of the 1980s, the international style was considered outdated and was falling rapidly out of favour.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A–F. FOR QUESTIONS 1-6

 1 a description of how international style buildings look on the inside

 2 a reference to institutions that didn’t like to use international style buildings

 3 a reason why architects didn’t like the international style

4 a building which combined art deco and international features

 5 types of materials commonly used in international style buildings

6 an architectural feature previously associated with prominent organisations

Questions 7- 11. Complete the sentences below.

 Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

7 The development of the international style was prompted by an increased need for ……………….. buildings

8 Designers used hardly any ……………….. on international style buildings.

9 International style buildings are easily identified from the outside because of the ……………….. .

10 Demonstration of ……………….. and ……………….. was often an important factor in the design of old-style buildings.

11 The similarity of international style constructions reflected the concern of architects with ……………….. and ……………….. .

 Questions 12–13

 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C, or D.

12 Some people did not like the international style because they felt it focused too much on

A the public sector

B differences between people

C new ideas

D making money.

13 In the mid-1970s

A the best architects were no longer using the international style.

B there was a lot of international style architecture in major cities.

C young architects were becoming interested in the international style.

D people visited cities specifically to see international style buildings.

READING PASSAGE 3

**Read the text and do questions 14-27 below**. **(Each right answer-2 points)**

In 300 BC, the famous philosopher Aristotle wrote about a strange phenomenon that he had observed: “Many people, when they want to cool water quickly, begin by putting it in the sun.” Other philosophers over the ages noted the same result, but were unable to explain it. In 1963, a young Tanzanian student named Erasto Mpemba noticed that the ice cream he was making froze faster if the mix was placed in the freezer while warm than if it were at room temperature. He persisted in questioning why this occurred, and eventually physicist Denis Osborne began a serious investigation into what is now known as the Mpemba Effect. He and Mpemba co-authored a paper in New Scientist in 1969, which produced scientific descriptions of some of the many factors at work in freezing water. It was initially hypothesised that the warm bowl melted itself a place in the ice on the freezer shelf, thus embedding its base in a ‘nest’ of ice, which would accelerate freezing. The hypothesis was tested by comparing the result when bowls of warm water were placed on ice and on a dry wire shelf; this demonstrated that the ice nest actually had little effect. A second suggestion was that the warmer water would be evaporating at its surface, thus reducing the volume needing to be frozen, but this idea was also shown to be insignificant. Thermometers placed in the water showed that the cooler water dropped to freezing temperature well before the warmer bowlful, and yet the latter always froze solid first. Experiments at different temperatures showed that water at 50C took longest to freeze in a conventional freezer, while water initially at 350C was quickest. On further examination, an explanation for this paradox began to emerge. Losing heat from the water occurs at the points where it is in touch with the colder atmosphere of the freezer, namely the sides of the bowl and the water surface. A warm surface will lose heat faster than a cold one because of the contrast between the temperatures; but of course, there is more heat to be lost from one bowl than the other! If the surface can be kept at a higher temperature, the higher rate of heat loss will continue. As long as the water remains liquid, the cooling portion on top will sink to the bottom of the bowl as the warmer water below rises to take its place. The early freezing that may occur on the sides and base of the container will amplify the effect. The bowl that is more uniformly cold will have far less temperature difference so the water flow will be minimal. Another inhibiting factor for this container is that ice will also form quite quickly on the surface. This not only acts as insulation, but will virtually stop the helpful effects of the water circulating inside the bowl. Ultimately, the rate of cooling the core of this body of water becomes so slow that the other warmer one is always fully frozen first. While there are limitations to this comparison (for example, we would not see such a result if one quantity were at 10C and another at 990C) this counter-intuitive result does hold true within the 5–350C range of temperatures indicated previously.

Since this paper was published, the validity of the research findings has been questioned by a number of reviewers. They point out that the initial experimental question was not clearly defined; for example, the researchers needed to decide on exactly what constituted freezing the water. They also state that the rate at which water freezes depends on a large number of variables. Container size is one of these; for the Mpemba Effect to be noticed, the container must be large enough to allow a free circulation of water to take place, yet small enough for the freezing areas of the side and base to be effective at extracting heat too. Secondly, research at a University in St Louis, Missouri, suggests that the Mpemba Effect may be affected by water purity, or by dissolved gas in the water. Distilled water is totally fre e of the particles that are common in normal drinking water or mineral water. When suspended in water, these particles may have a small effect on the speed of cooling, especially as ice molecules tend to expel them into the surrounding water, where they become more concentrated. Just as salt dissolved in water will raise the boiling point and lower the temperature at which it freezes, the researchers found that the final portion of ordinary water needed extra cooling, below zero, before all was frozen solid.

 One more factor that can distort the effect is observed if the bowls are not placed simultaneously into the same freezer. In this case, the freezer thermostat is more likely to register the presence of a hotter bowl than a colder one, and therefore the change in internal temperature causes a boost of freezing power as the motor is activated.

The Mpemba Effect is still not fully understood, and researchers continue to delve into its underlying physics. Physicists cannot reach consensus. Some suggest that supercooling1 is involved; others that the molecular bonds in the water molecules affect the rate of cooling and freezing of water. A 2013 competition to explain the phenomenon run by the Royal Society of Chemistry attracted more than 22,000 entries, with the winning one suggesting supercooling as an important factor so it seems the question and its underlying explanation continue to fascinate.

 READING PASSAGE 3

Questions 14-27

Complete the summary using the list of words, A–P below.

For more than 2000 years people have wondered why raising the 14 ………………... of cold water before cooling it results in more rapid cooling. At first researchers thought that a warm container created its own icy 15 ………………... which made the water freeze faster, but comparisons with containers resting on a dry 16………………... indicated that this was inaccurate. Evaporation of water proved not to be a 17……………….... . Temperature measurements showed that, although the water in the cooler container reached 00C before the warmer one, it took longer to actually solidify. The water temperature drops the most at the top and sides of the container. Provided there is a temperature 18………………..., the water will continue to circulate and to cool down. Cooler water will have less water 19………………..., and thus a slower rate of freezing. If ice forms on the top of the water, this will further slow the 20………………... of freezing, but if it forms on the bottom and the sides of the container, this will increase the rate of cooling.

**A melt B element C process D centre E acceleration F surface G factor H hollow I. matter J circulation K limit L significance M theory N difference O result P. temperature**

**Questions 21-26**

 **Write TRUE if the statement agrees with the information FALSE if the statement contradicts the information NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this.**

 21 The Mpemba Effect cannot be seen when comparing liquids with an extreme temperature difference

22 Osborne and Mpemba’s results are still widely accepted today.

23 The size of the container does not alter the Mpemba Effect.

24 Osborne and Mpemba experimented on both pure and impure water.

25 One variable is the timing of containers in a freezer.

26 Physicists now agree that supercooling accounts for the Mpemba Effect.

Question 27

 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

The Mpemba Effect is best summed up as the observation that

**A** ice cream freezes at different temperatures

**B** different sources of heat result in water cooling at different rates.

 **C** salt water freezes at a lower temperature than ordinary water.

**D** warmer water can freeze faster than colder water.

PART II

Use of English **( Each right answer-2 points)**

1. May we borrow your ladder for half an hour?

# mind

Would you your ladder for half an hour?

1. "I'm not frightened," he said; in fact, he was terrified.

# be

He pretended frightened.

.

1. This hotel the Majestic oy travel, you must go on your own.

# only

You enjoy travelling if you go on your own.

1. He was sorry he had asked the bank to lend him the money.

# wished

He asked the bank to lend him the money.

1. Heavy smokers are more likely to suffer serious illness than non-smokers.

# runs

A heavy smoker serious illness than a non-smoker.

**Part IV**

**Writing - Cause and effect essay (16 points) Write at least 300 words, use academic language and structure for cause and effect writing**).

**An increasing number of professionals, such as doctors and teachers, are leaving their own poorer countries to work in developed countries. What is the cause of this trend, and What effect does the situation have on the country of their origin?**